



PAKISTAN
INTER-AGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN
FOR
THE MONSOON SEASON

July 2011

Humanitarian Country Team
Pakistan

RECORD OF CHANGES

RECORD OF REVISIONS

The Humanitarian Country Team Contingency Plan for Pakistan will require regular updates as conditions evolve.

Humanitarian Country Team Contingency Plan, Pakistan		
Organizational Unit:		
Record of Changes		
Date	Change Description	Change Entered by
May 2011	Initial draft	Miro Modrusan
9 July 2011	First revision	Annette Hearn
26 July 2011	Second revision	Annette Hearn

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
1. Executive Summary.....	5
2. Background.....	5
3. Inter-Agency Contingency Planning– Introduction	6
4. Hazard and Risks Analysis.....	6
4.1 Overall Disaster Hazards in Pakistan	6
4.2 Monsoon Hazard Assessment.....	7
5. Some Key Humanitarian Consequences	10
6. Scenarios, Planning Assumptions and Triggers for Response	12
7. Preparedness and Response –Sectoral Objectives and Activities	15
7.1 Agriculture.....	15
7.2 Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM)	17
7.3 Community Restoration	19
7.4 Education.....	20
7.5 Emergency Shelter and NFI	21
7.6 Emergency Telecommunications	22
7.7 Food.....	24
7.8 Health	24
7.9 Logistics	26
7.10 Nutrition	27
7.11 Protection (including Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection)	28
7.12 WASH	32
8. Management and Coordination Arrangements	33
8.1 Preparedness.....	33
8.2 Response	34
8.3 Specific roles and responsibilities	35
9. Standard Operating Procedure for Disaster Response.....	39
10. Monitoring Arrangements.....	44

11. Financial Mobilisation	44
12. Information and Media Strategy	44
12.1 Public Information	44
12.2 Reporting	45
13. Information Management	45
14. Security	47

DRAFT

1. Executive Summary

Pakistan is at high risk of major disasters, including earthquakes, flash and riverine floods, droughts, nuclear disasters, as well as conflict. The two major earthquakes which hit Pakistan (2005 and 2008) were devastating to the affected communities. Massive flooding in 2010 has caused suffering to over 20 million people, many of whom have lost all their property and livelihoods. In addition, many regions of Pakistan experience ongoing security problems affecting communities and resulting in major population displacements.

The monsoon flooding recurs almost yearly. The ongoing structural poverty experienced by many communities, as well as incomplete recovery of the 2010 monsoon flood-affected districts, pose even greater vulnerability risk to the potential future flooding. Even a moderate flooding could have devastating effects on some of the communities.

The Humanitarian Country Team of Pakistan agreed to prepare an inter-agency contingency plan (IACP), enabling the humanitarian community to be better prepared for the forthcoming monsoon season. The plans are based on mapping of monsoon hazard districts in six provinces of Pakistan, as well as anticipating two possible scenarios and the effect the flooding may have on these communities.

The key objective of IACP is to prepare the humanitarian community in Pakistan at national and provincial levels for complementing the Government efforts in effective response to the humanitarian needs of people affected by potential flooding during the monsoon season, taking into account lessons learned and needs identified from the monsoon flood response of 2010.

The plan outlines the mapping of material and human resources available in each sector of the humanitarian community in Pakistan, outlines the management and coordination arrangements, as well as provides standard operating procedure (SOP) for a response phase.

2. Background

The 2010 monsoon season's flooding created an unprecedented humanitarian disaster which the Secretary-General called the worst in the United Nations (UN) 65 year history. Heavy rainfall created a moving body of water equal in dimension to the land mass of the United Kingdom, affecting more than 20 million people across 84 of the 121 districts in Pakistan. The massive humanitarian needs challenged the existing capacities of international and national response organizations, posing considerable constraints to strong response to humanitarian needs in an integrated and coordinated manner.

Pakistan has several large river basins - Indus, Kabul, Jehlum, Sutluj, and Biyas. Each year, during the monsoon rainy season occurring between June and September, the levels of these major rivers rise sharply, sometimes creating severe flood disasters. Pakistan regularly experiences several kinds of floods: *Riverine floods* which are caused by heavy rains or snowmelt, creating a quantity of water exceeding the capacity of riverbeds, as well as *flash floods* caused by large-scale rainfall.

According to the monsoon rain trends observed by Pakistan's *Climate Data Processing Centre (CDPC)* over the past 30 years, it is highly likely that the 2011 monsoon season will see heavy rains, anticipated to affect central, southern, northern and north-western parts of Pakistan. Most likely, the heaviest rains

will occur during July and August.

The last year's widespread damages to properties and land have had a major negative impact on communities, many of whom have not yet fully recovered. Although the anticipated monsoon flooding in 2011 may not be as severe as in 2010, it is likely that even with the moderate flooding, these communities would be at further high risk, causing further negative impact on their lives, properties and livelihood.

3. Inter-Agency Contingency Planning– Introduction

Taking into account the relatively likelihood that the flooding may occur during the 2011 monsoon season, and the lessons learnt from the 2010 response, the Pakistan Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), under the leadership of Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator have decided to ensure that an integrated Inter-Agency Contingency Plan is put in place in good time to respond to monsoon flooding.

Recognizing the overall responsibility and leadership for the response in an emergency remains with the Government of Pakistan, the objective of the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan is to complement and support the Government's effort in responding to life-saving humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable population in disaster-affected areas. All efforts will be made to ensure a gender sensitive approach, appreciating cultural diversity and vulnerability. This plan aims to harmonise with existing plans, and be used in conjunction with the necessary applicable plans and guidelines, e.g. Civil-Military Guidelines, Security Plan.

More specifically, the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan aims:

- To prepare the humanitarian community in Pakistan at national and provincial levels for effective response to the humanitarian needs of people affected by potential flooding during the monsoon season, taking into account lessons learned and needs identified from the monsoon flood response of 2010
- To maintain readiness for humanitarian response to other potential risks and disasters that may occur.
- Aims to ensure cross-cutting issues, such as gender, age, HIV/AIDS and the environment are mainstreamed, through an integrated timely response.

4. Hazard and Risks Analysis

4.1 Overall Disaster Hazards in Pakistan

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Flash floods occur predominantly in the mountainous and semi-mountainous regions and also in the adjoining plains. This type of flooding is on the increase, due to changing weather patterns. Pakistan is situated in a highly active seismic region. The country has experienced a number of major earthquakes over the past 100 years; two major earthquakes taking place as recently as 2005 and 2008. Both earthquakes caused significant loss of human lives and massive damages to communities' homes and basic infrastructure.

The high level of natural disasters level in Pakistan is further complicated by conflict related insecurities. KP and FATA are highly volatile areas of Pakistan where complex emergencies including a combination of refugees from Afghanistan and internal displacement of population from a number of Agencies in FATA is overlaid with frequent and large scale natural disasters including earthquake and flood.

Although this contingency plan outlines the measures for preparedness and response to potential flooding during the 2011 monsoon season, this short table below indicates other disaster risks in Pakistan. Although the districts which experience a higher vulnerability to flood are mentioned below, there are vulnerabilities in other areas also. **Therefore, it should not be interpreted that the districts listed below are the only areas which could be affected.** It must be acknowledged, that a number of breaches have occurred to date (July 26, 2011), on the right bank of the Indus in Sindh. Thus, localized flooding in these areas is a continued possibility.

Many preparedness measures outlined in this plan could be used to respond to other disasters.

Summary of major disaster hazards in Pakistan	
Provinces	Major disaster hazards
AJK	Flash floods, conflict, forest fires, landslides
Balochistan	Flash floods, riverine floods, earthquake, conflict, landslides, tropical cyclones
Gilgit Baltistan	Flash floods, forest fires, landslides, severe winter
KPK and FATA	Flash floods, riverine floods, earthquake, conflict, severe winter, forest fires, landslides
Punjab	Flash floods, riverine floods, nuclear disasters, forest fires, hill torrents flash floods
Sindh	Flash floods, riverine floods, tsunami, tropical cyclones, nuclear disaster

4.2 Monsoon Hazard Assessment

Provinces	Monsoon hazard assessment:	Total population: ¹	Key constraints
AJK	Flash floods caused by monsoon occur frequently. Also vulnerable to landslides and cloudbursts. Districts vulnerable to Monsoons-floods: Muzafarabad, Poonch, Neelum, Hattian, Bagh, Haveli and Sundhnoti	Approx. 2 million	Relatively small number of humanitarian partners. High-level vulnerability due to weak coping mechanism of the communities.
Balochistan	Monsoon rains often have negative impact in the eastern half of	3.8 million	Security situation limiting access and presence of humanitarians.

¹ In districts that are vulnerable to floods.

	<p>Balochistan, a region vulnerable to flash floods that drain from Indus or the Arabian sea.</p> <p>Districts vulnerable to Monsoon-floods: Kech, Gwador, Lasbella, Jaffarabad, Naseerabad, Kharan, Khuzdar, Barkhan, Sibi, Bolan, Jhal Magsi, Chagai and Panjgur.</p>		<p>Absence of full rehabilitation of the breaches along the Indus right-hand bank, highlighting possibility of flooding of districts along Sindh, such as Jaffarabad and Naseerabad.</p> <p>Absence of full rehabilitation of water distribution network that feeds into Kirthar and Pat Feeder Canals in Balochistan.</p> <p>No early warning systems in place to warn communities of flooding hazards.</p> <p>Large distances, sparse demography, inadequate communications infrastructure</p>
GilgitBaltistan	<p>Monsoon rains affect all districts of Gilgit Baltistan. Every year, the province has a high risk of flash floods. Landslides and cloudbursts are common, as are glacial lake outbursts floods (GLOF).</p> <p>Districts vulnerable to Monsoon-floods: Diamir, Hunza-Nagar, Ghizer, Astor, Ghanche, Gilgit and Skardu.</p>	816,000	<p>Access issues in Gilgit Baltistan makes the humanitarian operations highly challenging.</p> <p>Capacity of the PDMA insufficient to respond to major disaster.</p> <p>No early warning systems in place to warn communities of flooding hazards.</p>
KPK and FATA	<p>Upper regions of KPK and FATA along with adjoining regions of Afghanistan and Gilgit Baltistan constitute the catchment areas of Kabul and Swat river systems. Kabul river merges into the Indus at the Attock gorge.</p> <p>According to Pakistan Meteorological Department, the Monsoon impact has shifted over the past 10 years, moving</p>	12 million	<p>2010 flooding caused occurrence of irregular river flow patterns, causing erosions, thus pausing greater risks in the affected districts.</p> <p>The focus of heavy monsoon over Swat, Kabul and Indus catchments makes the area as one of the most disaster prone in Pakistan.</p> <p>Early warning systems are not adequate, making the population vulnerable.</p> <p>Infrastructures for protection are not strong.</p>

	<p>100 km westwards from the lower Kashmir, into the Swat, Kabul and Indus catchments, making the districts in that area highly prone to flooding hazards.</p> <p>Districts vulnerable to Monsoon-floods: Nowshera, Swat, Charsadda, Kohistan, Upper Dir, Shangla, DI Khan, Tank, Lower Dir, Manshera, Haripur, Chitral.</p>		<p>Authorities' inability to creating intrusions along Swat and Kabul rivers.</p> <p>Security situation in many parts of KPK and FATA makes humanitarian operations challenging.</p> <p>Frequent population displacement due to conflict complicates flood response.</p>
Punjab	<p>Reduced water-flows along Ravi, Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum rivers over the past 15 years have caused significant erosions of water-flow paths, resulting in decreased water absorption capacity. Flooding from the Indus river occurs regularly.</p> <p>Districts vulnerable to riverine/flash floods: Bahawalpur, Chiniot, DG Khan, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Jhang, Jhelum Khanewal, Khushab, Lahore – Shahdara, Layyah, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh, Multan, Okara, Pakpattan, Rajanpur, Sarghoda, Sialkot and Vehari.</p>	46 million	<p>Lack of Government disaster management capacities in Southern Punjab hampers government operational management, including information management and coordination.</p> <p>Insufficient early warning system, especially along the eastern rivers.</p> <p>Need for improved information management and coordination capacities.</p> <p>Security constraints in parts of Punjab, and limited access pose constraints for humanitarian partners.</p> <p>Protection of damaged irrigation and other protective infrastructure may be inadequate, which, coupled with the damages from 2010, may pose additional vulnerability to flooding.</p>
Sindh	<p>Sindh province is vulnerable to multiple monsoon hazards, as demonstrated by superfloods from 1976 and 2010. There is a hazard of tsunami due to seismic</p>	32 million	<p>Flood mitigation efforts are hampered due to the absence of breaching sections along Indus in Sindh.</p> <p>Rehabilitation efforts of infrastructure damaged during 2010 flooding (roads, bridges, bunds and other flood</p>

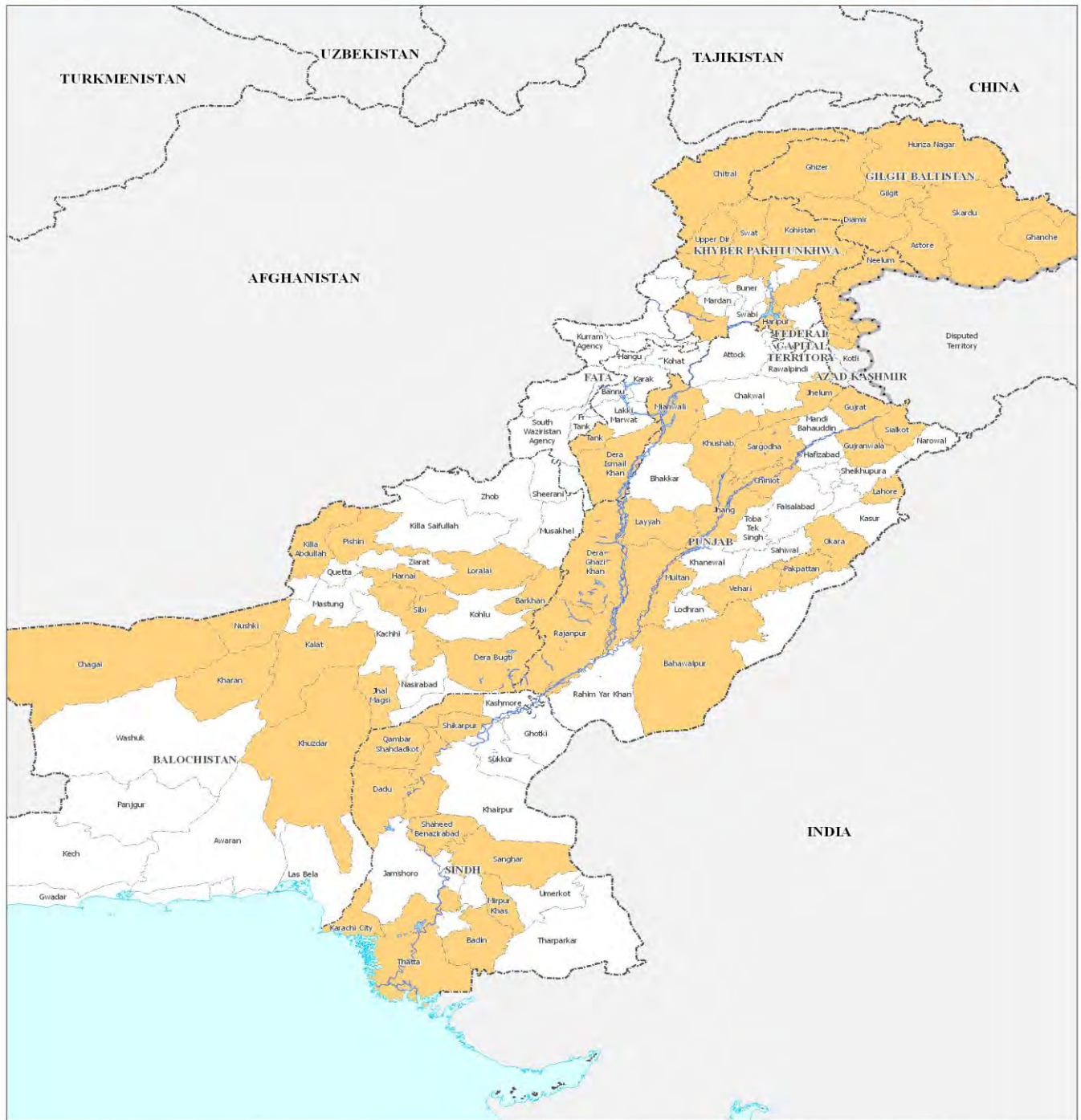
	<p>hazard.</p> <p>Flood protection infrastructures suffered enormous damages during 2010 flooding, potentially posing risks to flooding even in moderate monsoon season.</p> <p>Districts vulnerable to riverine/flash floods: Thatta, Badin, Qambar Shahdadt, Dadu, Kashmore, KS, Karachi, Jacobabad, Larkana, Shikarpur, Naushero Feroz, Nawabshah, Sanghar, Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas.</p>		<p>reinforcement infrastructures) were delayed.</p> <p>Government capacities to manage coordinate and respond to disaster is not sufficient in case of a high-level emergency/disaster.</p> <p>Security constraints along Indus river.</p>
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5. Some Key Humanitarian Consequences

- Destruction and damage of infrastructure (health, schools, water system, roads, bridges);
- Major population displacements;
- Loss of lives, high number of injured and psychosocial impact on survivors;
- Increased vulnerability of children, women, and older people, disabled and chronically ill;
- Outbreak of communicable diseases;
- Increased risk of epidemics, including diarrheal diseases, malaria, cholera and measles;
- Disruption of education services and reduced access to basic social services;
- Increased risk of gender-based violence;
- Crop, livestock and other types of livelihoods, as well as household assets losses;
- Further increase in malnutrition;
- Food insecurity;
- Protection and human rights threats, including land and property rights;
- Insufficient capacities of humanitarian organizations in case of a large scale disaster.

PAKISTAN: Monsoon Flood Prone Districts

May 2010



Legend

- Flood Prone District
- Water Body

Boundaries

- International
- Province
- District
- Line of Control

Disclaimers:

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map Doc Name: PAK30101_Flood_Prone_Districts_V1_A3_P_20110504

Creation Date: 4 May 2011

Projection/Datum: Geographic / WGS 1984

Web Resources: <http://pakresponse.info>

Nominal Scale at A3 paper size: 1:6,000,000

0 100 200 300 kms

Map data source(s):
Admin boundaries: PCO



6. Scenarios, Planning Assumptions and Triggers for Response²

Scenario building

The scenarios were built under the leadership of NDMA, with key stakeholders. The planning assumptions were set by this group, as were the planning figures. These aspects are common to both the Interagency Contingency Plan and the NDMA national plan. However, provincial and district planning have chosen other totals for possible affected, using their own methodology.

Provinces	High-impact scenario:	Medium-impact scenario:	Triggers for response:
AJK	<p>Repeat of the 2010 flooding.</p> <p>Most likely affected districts: Neelum, Muzafarbad, Hattian and Sundhnoti.</p> <p>Estimated caseload – 30,000. Humanitarian agencies respond to approximately 60% of the 30,000.</p>	<p>Flash flooding, affecting Neelum, Muzafarbad, Hattian and Sundhnoti.</p> <p>Estimated caseload – 15,000. Humanitarian agencies respond to approximately 60% of 15,000.</p>	<p>Early warning through PDMA and Irrigation Department's early warning systems.</p> <p>Pakistan Meteorological Department's flood warnings and weather forecasts.</p> <p>Heavy precipitation in river catchment areas.</p> <p>PDMA – authorize response to monsoon flooding.</p> <p>NDMA request humanitarian response support from the Humanitarian Coordinator.</p>
Balochistan	<p>Riverine floods occur across districts of Jaffarabad and Naseerabad and flash floods along "katcha" plains and other vulnerable regions across Balochistan.</p> <p>Most likely affected: Jaffarabad, Naseerabad, Bolan,</p>	<p>Moderate cyclone affects districts along Mekran coast. Flash floods hit "Katcha" areas and other vulnerable districts.</p> <p>Most likely affected: Gwador, Kech, Kharan, Lasbela, Khuzdar, Bolan and Jhal Magsi.</p> <p>Anticipated affected population: 300,000. Up to 25,000 likely to be isolated.</p>	<p>Early warning through PDMA and Irrigation Department's early warning systems.</p> <p>Pakistan Meteorological Department's flood warnings and weather forecasts.</p> <p>Heavy precipitation in river catchment areas.</p>

² Source: NDMA Draft Revised Monsoon Contingency Plan 2011

	<p>Jhal Magsi, Sibi and other districts.</p> <p>Anticipated affected population: 600,000. Up to 50,000 likely to be isolated. Estimated 60% would be reliant on assistance from humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>Estimated 60% would be reliant on assistance from humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>PDMA – authorize response to monsoon flooding.</p> <p>NDMA request humanitarian response support from the Humanitarian Coordinator.</p>
Gilgit Baltistan	<p>Flash floods similar to 2010 monsoon floods.</p> <p>Most likely affected: Diamir, Gilgit, Ghizer, Skardu, Hunza-Nagar, Ghanche and Astor.</p> <p>Anticipated affected population: 50,000. Estimated 50% would be reliant on assistance from humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>Flash floods affecting some districts.</p> <p>Anticipated affected population: 30,000. Estimated 50% would be reliant on assistance from humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>Early warning through PDMA and Irrigation Department’s early warning systems.</p> <p>Pakistan Meteorological Department’s flood warnings and weather forecasts.</p> <p>Heavy precipitation in river catchment areas.</p> <p>PDMA – authorize response to monsoon flooding.</p> <p>NDMA request humanitarian response support from the Humanitarian Coordinator.</p>
KPK and FATA	<p>Super floods occurring as in 2010 flooding, or at a similar level – affecting more than 1 million people.</p> <p>Most likely affected: Nowshera, Swat, Charsadda, Kohistan, Upper Dir, Shangla, DI Khan, Tank, Lower Dir, Manshera, Haripur, Chitral.</p>	<p>Medium to high flooding affecting districts along the Swat, Kabul and Indus river systems, as well as Hazara and Shangla, Bara, Chitral, Kurram and Gambilla rivers.</p> <p>Most likely affected districts: Swat, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Charsadda, Nowshera, Mardan, Swabi, DI Khan, Tank, Khoistan, Shangla, Battagram, Mansehra, Abbotabad, Haripur, Peshawar and adjoining areas, Chitral,</p>	<p>Early warning through WAPDA and Irrigation Department’s early warning systems.</p> <p>Pakistan Meteorological Department’s flood warnings and weather forecasts.</p> <p>Heavy precipitation in river catchment areas.</p> <p>PDMA and Fata Secretariat</p>

	<p>Anticipated affected population: 1,000,000. Up to 200,000 likely to be isolated. Estimated 50% would be reliant on assistance from humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>Bannu, LakkiMarwat and FATA regions.</p> <p>Anticipated affected population: 475,000. Between 30,000 and 50,000 likely to be isolated (Swat river). Estimated 50% would be reliant on assistance from humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>through PDMA and FDMA – authorize response to monsoon flooding.</p> <p>NDMA request humanitarian response support from the Humanitarian Coordinator.</p>
Punjab	<p>High-impact flash flooding along the Indus river (one million cusecs or above); high-to-medium flooding along Jhelum/Chenab; urban flooding.</p> <p>Most likely affected: Muzzafargarh, Rajanpur, DG Khan, Layyah, Mianwali, Multan and Jhan, as well as Khushab, Sarghoda and Jhelum.</p> <p>Anticipated affected population: 1.75 million. Between 150,000 and 200,000 likely to be cut-off/isolated. Estimated 40% would be reliant on assistance from humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>Medium-high flooding in Jhelum, Chenab and Indus. Low to medium flooding in Ravi and Sutlej, as well as flash flooding along the Indus right bank. Some urban flooding.</p> <p>Most likely affected: Severe impact in Multan, Jhang, Sargodha, Khushab and Jhelum. Moderate impact in Rajanpur, DG Khan, Muzzafargarh, Sialkot and Lahore.</p> <p>Anticipated affected population: 750,000. Between 50,000 and 100,000 likely to be cut-off/isolated. Estimated 40% would be reliant on assistance from humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>Early warning through Irrigation Department's early warning systems.</p> <p>Pakistan Meteorological Department's flood warnings and weather forecasts.</p> <p>Heavy precipitation in river catchment areas.</p> <p>PDMA authorize response to monsoon flooding.</p> <p>NDMA request humanitarian response support from the Humanitarian Coordinator.</p>
Sindh	<p>Super-floods occurring along the Indus river. Flash floods along Kirthar range in northern Sindh.</p> <p>Most likely affected districts: -</p>	<p>Riverine high flooding along Indus. Possible tropical cyclone of medium intensity. Low flooding across lower Sindh. Flash flooding across Kirthar range.</p> <p>Most likely affected: Thatta,</p>	<p>Early warning through Irrigation Department's early warning systems.</p> <p>Pakistan Meteorological Department's flood warnings and weather forecasts.</p>

	<p>Right bank: Kashmir, Shikarpur, Larkana, Kambar Shahdadkot, Dadu, Sehwan, Manchar Lake region and Jamshoro.</p> <p>Left bank: Gothki, Sukkur, Naushero Feroz, Kharipur Miran, Nawabshah, Khairpur and Hyderabad. Flood breaches south of Kotry in Thatta.</p> <p>Anticipated affected population: 2.5 million. Between 200,000 and 300,000 likely to be cut-off/isolated. Estimated 50% would be reliant on assistance from humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>Badin, Karachi, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, Sanghar, Nawabshah, Kambar Shahdadkot, Larkana and Dadu.</p> <p>Anticipated affected population: 500,000. Between 50,000 and 100,000 likely to be cut-off/isolated. Estimated 50% would be reliant on assistance from humanitarian partners.</p>	<p>Heavy precipitation in river catchment areas.</p> <p>PDMA authorize response to monsoon flooding.</p> <p>NDMA request humanitarian response support from the Humanitarian Coordinator.</p>
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7. Preparedness and Response –Sectoral Objectives and Activities

Each cluster/ sector has elaborated an individual contingency plan. This was done as part of the Interagency Contingent Planning process, was participative with partners, complimentary where possible and integrated. Each plan is a stand lone document pertinent to its specialty area, and is also available as an annex of this overall plan. Below are overall summaries of each of the cluster/ sectoral response plans. Contingent to their capacity to respond in the manner outlined in each plan is their ability to maintain and sustain current resources and operational access.

Activation of the cluster system will be done by the Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) only after a request from the Federal Government. A full roll out of the mechanism or a tailored approach will be decided by the RC/HC in conjunction with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), depending on the nature of the crisis and the required response.

7.1 Agriculture

Overall Objective:

The overall objective of the Agriculture sector is to protect and restore agriculture based livelihoods of the affected population, ensure food security and local food production, as well as ensure effective

coordination between different stakeholders within the agriculture sector, during emergency relief and early recovery responses.

Specific objectives:

- To protect the loss of further livelihood assets through the provision of critical crop and livestock inputs for food security and nutrition.
- To improve access to the essential agricultural inputs and infrastructure for the restoration of farm-based livelihoods based on engaging men, women and vulnerable groups as participants and beneficiaries.
- To build and strengthen the capacities of the local communities to better cope with disaster through DRR, sustainable agricultural development and enhanced resilience to future disasters.

Preparedness Activities (ongoing):

- Inventory of resources, human and material, e.g. staffing (operational and technical), suppliers, warehouses, etc.
- Mapping of implementing partners and stakeholders (operational and technical) at the national, provincial, district, union council, tehsil and village, as well as community levels.
- Collection of socio-economic baseline data, e.g. crop planted areas and livestock populations from the relevant agriculture department; field-to-fork gender analysis of key commercial and home-consumption commodities; market assessments; pricing of agriculture and livestock inputs; information on disaster-prone areas (including demographics, livelihoods, economic and social indicators) through Hazard Livelihood Vulnerability Assessments.
- Development of damage assessment/livelihood assessment templates, standard operating procedures and the compilation of other useful resources.
- Capacity building of stakeholders and implementing partners of the agriculture sector in DRR, livelihood assessments and disaster response.
- Definition of agro-ecological zones, farming systems and cropping patterns of hazard-prone areas, preparation of *rabi* and *kharif* cropping season guidelines, and development and sharing of technical specification for different crops and livestock interventions with implementing partners. Most of guidelines have already been developed by FAO, in collaboration with the cluster members and have been shared accordingly.

Response activities:

Immediate (1 to 6 weeks after a disaster)

- Rapid assessment of agricultural losses, damages and needs for humanitarian, emergency relief and early recovery (jointly with other sectors).
- Joint decisions on the selection of immediate target areas (in collaboration with other sectors), focusing on the most vulnerable groups.
- Provision of safe storage of food and seed stocks.
- Provision of feed, drinking water troughs, temporary shelter and medicines (e.g. de-worming) packages to the surviving livestock (using voucher system).
- Awareness sessions and provision of information materials in local language on disease prevention and care of livestock.

Short-term (2 to 6 months after a disaster – one rabi cropping season)

- Update the emergency relief and early recovery needs assessments and confirmation of target areas and groups (jointly with other sectors).
- Provision of cash-for-work for land clearing and/or preparation.
- Provision of cash-for-work for de-silting and cleaning farmer-managed water courses.
- Provision of critical crop and oil seed, fertilizer and hand-tools packages to smallholder farmers (using voucher system).
- Provision of kitchen garden kits (including vegetable seeds, fertilizers, hand-tools, watering equipment, etc) to women farmers (using voucher system).
- Supply of fodder seed, fertilizer and hand-tools packages to livestock farmers rearing cattle and buffaloes (using voucher system).
- Restocking of poultry or sheep/goat and animal feed packages to women farmers.
- Capacity building of male and female farmers through farmer field schools (FFSs), women open schools (WOSs) and community animal health workers/para-vets (including crop and livestock management, kitchen gardening, post-harvest management, food processing, nutrition promotion and income generation).

Medium-term (7 to 18 months – two cropping (kharif and rabi) seasons):

- Detailed livelihood assessment for the rehabilitation of the agriculture sector and re-confirmation of target areas and groups (jointly with other sectors).
- Rehabilitation of damaged and degraded lands (including laser land leveling).
- Rehabilitation of farmer-managed water courses.
- Reconstruction of animal shelters.
- Provision of materials to construct household and community-based grain and seed storage facilities (e.g. prefabricated metal silos).
- Provision of poultry or sheep/goat and animal feed packages to households with vulnerable women.
- Rehabilitation of fruit-tree orchards and promotion of agro-forestry (fruit and multi-purpose trees), including establishment of private tree nurseries (targeted at entrepreneurial women) and provision of pruning kits.
- Capacity building of male and female farmers through FFSs, WOSs and community animal health workers/para-vets (as above).
- Promotion of small agri-business enterprises (i.e. processing, marketing, micro-financing, etc) through value chain analysis and development of existing farmers and women associations, FFSs, WOSs, etc.
- Capacity building of public and private sector agricultural support services.
- Capacity building of CBOs, farmer groups, etc in disaster preparedness and DRR.

7.2 Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM)

Overall objective:

Ensure temporary refuge, protection and humanitarian (live saving) assistance to internally displaced population and those that are forced to leave their homes due to the effects of a natural disaster, whilst striving to provide durable solutions, ensuring Gender sensitivity in approach and activities.

Specific objectives

- Conduct rapid and participatory needs and damage assessments which will ensure that humanitarian interventions and responses are based on actual need.

- Ensure timely provision of suitable temporary support infrastructure for displaced population in cooperation with the authorities and shelter /NFI sector.
- Coordinate assistance with the other sectors for the provision of WASH facilities, food, health, livelihoods, agriculture (livestock) and education, while ensuring the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues.
- Establish clear organizational structures and management in camps with involvement of the displaced population.
- Provide awareness to the population in the risk areas and provide preparedness information concerning displacement situations through a mass communications strategy.
- Ensure security for displaced population and humanitarian actors.
- Provide protection to the vulnerable people.

Activities:

Preparedness (May / June 2011):

- Shelter / NFI and CCCM Draft Contingency Plan finalized and shared;
 - Gap identification and resource mobilization (human, material and financial resources),
 - Identify funding gaps.
- Aligning the contingency plan assumptions and response plans with the other sectors.
- Agreed assessment method / template of affected population.
- Identify and agree on vulnerability criteria and assessment tools.
- Camp sites selection and planning;
 - Identification, assessing suitability of 2010 camps,
 - Identification of spontaneous sites,
 - Site planning,
 - Contingency planning meetings per site by camp management agency and authorities: output: list of activities, requirements.
- Identification, stocking and pre-positioning of emergency shelters and other NFIs based on the scenarios.
- Capacity assessment (name, contacts, CM working area (wash, health, food etc), human resources, funding, technical capacity) and making “standing agreements” with NGOs on the provision of services to be available on the ground, in case of a crisis.
- CCCM Training:
- International CCCM standards, Sphere and Camp Management to government actors and CCCM partner organizations.
- Community Outreach:
 - Develop flood awareness messages,
 - Disseminate locations of potential camp sites,
 - Camp are the ‘last resort’ message.
- Information Management:
 - Preparation of templates, Pcode lists, contact lists, demographic data etc. (based on 2010 situation).

Response Activities:

- Conduct rapid and participatory needs assessments
- On a daily basis, participate in multi-sectoral coordination meetings with national, provincial and local government, humanitarian organizations and CBOs.
- On a daily basis, conduct coordination meetings with CCCM and shelter sector members (confirmation of available stock and other resources).

- Prepare / confirm (preparation phase) beneficiary vulnerability selection criteria and distribution records.
- Prepare budgets and distribution plans. Explore funding possibilities.
- Distribution / reception of emergency shelter items to settlements.
- Distribution / reception of survival non food item kits to informal settlements.

7.3 Community Restoration

Overall Objective:

The overall objective of Community Restoration contingency plan is to support the Government of Pakistan to ensure that the government and civil society are able to function immediately after a disaster to restore the communities and allow them to have access to basic services.

Specific objectives:

- To ensure that the government structures and mechanisms, particularly the PDMA's and the district governments are restored.
- To ensure the removal of rubble and environmental hazards through cash-for-work interventions.
- Provide psycho-social counseling services to the affected population.

Preparedness Activities:

- Maintain mapping and detailed risk analysis of vulnerable communities.
- Maintain Resource mapping of organizations, to identify the human resources, technical resources and equipment/machinery that is available.
- Prepare SOPs and identify Rapid Assessment Teams for conducting rapid damage and needs assessment (48 hours) for community infrastructure.
- Provide Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training to male and female community members/volunteers on rubble removal and environmental hazards through cash-for-work schemes.
- Provide Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training to male and female community members/ volunteers on basic post-disaster rescue and relief.
- Provide Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training to male and female community members/ volunteers on psycho-social counseling.

Response activities:

- Provide support to PDMA's and district governments in the form of human resources and coordination to restore government functionality after disaster.
- Provide support to the district governments in the form of human resources and coordination to be able to restore functionality.
- Conduct rapid assessment of damages and needs in 48 hours. This involves calculating estimates of the needs for the basic community infrastructure to be restored.
- Mobilize existing equipment/ machinery (water pumps, bull dozers, tractors, etc.) for rubble removal and environmental hazards.
- Removal of rubble and environmental hazards through cash-for-work interventions;
 - Remove rubble,

- Pump out flood water,
- Implementation of emergency community infrastructure schemes through cash-for-work,
- Repair community infrastructure essential for access to basic services, for example, small bridges, streets, pavements.
- Provision of psycho-social counseling services to affected.

7.4 Education

Overall Objective:

The overall objective of Education Sector's contingency plan is to restore normalcy in the lives of children, provide safe access and improved quality of education (including early learning, formal and non-formal education opportunities) in emergency situations in collaboration with partners and cross-sectoral stakeholders, ensuring Gender sensitivity in approach and activities.

Specific objectives:

- Resumption of formal education in safe environment for both girls and boys through reopening of existing schools or provision of alternative learning centers at disaster affected schools.
- Restoration of education infrastructure and provision of consumable and non-consumable school supplies.
- Provide child-centered learning opportunities promoting a conducive learning environment.
- Supporting school-age children, girls in particular, to regularly attend school.
- Promotion of protective, child friendly, and gender responsive school environments.

Preparedness activities (May-June 2011):

- Surveillance and monitoring of potential disaster triggers and vulnerability.
- Assessment of available resources (human, financial, logistics, etc) by April-May 2011.
- Capacity building of members through training on Education in Emergency including INEE Minimum Standards, Sphere Project and National Education Sector Plan across Pakistan.
- Oversee and monitor school materials, as well as teaching and learning kits, and identification of warehousing for quick distribution by April – June 2011.
- Ensure involvement of collaborating partners in preparedness activities, including assessment and response planning, information sharing and establish coordination structures, etc. as appropriate by April 2011 onward.
- Setting up coordination mechanism.
- Develop Joint Assessment tools.
- Capacity mapping of members ERWG (Stock, Human Resource, Material, Funding, etc).

Response activities:

- Rapid initial needs assessments.
- Reporting.
- Mobilization of Response Team(s).
- Oversee responses to affected areas.
- Rapid damages and needs assessment.
- Reporting and dissemination.
- Preparation of Response Plan (including project concept papers, briefs, notes).

- Resource mobilization (financial, human, material) – quantify the resources needed and gaps (preparation of Education Response Plan for Humanitarian Response Plan, CAP/CHAP, CERF funding, ERF etc.);
- Implementation of the Response Plan; and,
- Preparation and implementation of the education recovery plan and resource mobilization.

7.5 Emergency Shelter and NFI

Overall Objective:

Overall objectives of Emergency Shelter and NFI is to reduce the vulnerability and support the resilience of affected populations by providing basic emergency shelters and NFIs necessary for survival of disaster affected people, in a dignified manner, and prioritizing the most vulnerable populations ensuring Gender sensitivity in approach and activities.

Specific objectives:

- To provide adequate family emergency shelter and associated shelter NFI packages to displaced populations,
- In close coordination with the CCCM sector, design and provide suitable support infrastructure for displaced settlements,
- Coordinate with WASH sector the provision of wash facilities, as well as with other relevant sectors, including Nutrition, Food, Health, Education, Protection and Community Restoration, ensuring the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues.

Preparedness activities:

- Assessment of affected population (to consider different scenarios for planning).
- Identification, stocking and pre-positioning of NFIs and emergency shelter.
- Identifying roles and responsibilities of different actors.
- Link with the NGOs on the ground which will take a lead role.
- Information management, gap identification and resource mobilization.

Response activities:

First 72 hours:

- On a daily basis, participate in multi-sectoral coordination meetings with national, provincial and local government, humanitarian organizations and CBOs.
- On a daily basis, conduct coordination meetings with core shelter sector members (confirmation of available stock and other resources).
- In collaboration with local government officials participate in multi-sectoral rapid assessments to assess shelter requirements.
- Prepare budgets and distribution plans.
- Distribution of emergency shelter items.
- Distribution of non-food survival kits.

First six weeks:

- On a daily basis participate in multi-sectoral coordination meetings with national, provincial and local government, humanitarian organizations and CBOs in the areas affected.
- On a weekly basis conduct coordination meetings at the national, provincial and district level.
- Information collection and management (where possible gender disaggregated data will be collected); reporting.
- Complete assessments in areas not yet covered and gap identification.
- Continue with distributions of emergency shelter and NFIs in areas assessed.
- Prepare budgets and distribution plans.
- Planning for upgrade of shelter solutions (summarization/winterization/vulnerable groups as required).
- Monitoring shelter activities.
- Donor relations/resource mobilization.

Up to six months:

- On a daily basis participate in coordination meetings with government, humanitarian community and CBOs operating in the areas affected.
- On a weekly basis conduct coordination meetings at the national, provincial and district level.
- Information collection and management (where possible gender disaggregated data will be collected); reporting.
- Complete assessments in areas not yet covered paying special attention to isolated pockets.
- Continue distribution of emergency shelter/NFIs.
- Distribution of repair and upgrade kits as appropriate (eg for summarization/winterization and vulnerable groups).
- Donor relations – resources mobilizations.
- Monitoring shelter activities.

7.6 Emergency Telecommunications

Overall Objective:

To provide efficient and reliable communication services to humanitarian community, thus ensuring timeliness and effectiveness of humanitarian response for saving lives in the event of a disaster, and the Presence of a code of conduct to avoid PSEA.

Specific Objectives:

- To provide security telecommunication services.
- To provide data communication (internet) services.

Preparedness Activities:

- Common Security Telecoms Services (CSTS) project implementation that will upgrade security telecoms infrastructure and services in major UN operational areas country wide.
- Contracting local VSAT service provider for provision of internet services at approximately 3 locations enabling quick deployment of data connectivity in the disaster hit areas.
- EPR (Emergency Preparedness and Response) training for IT staff working for humanitarian community in Pakistan.

- To map out available equipment in stock, and list that equipment in stock is in working condition (Mainly telecoms equipment- e.g. radios, BGANs, repeaters, Thuraya telephones).
- Ensure functionality of the available equipment and maintain updated list of the equipment.

Response activities:

- Coordinate meetings with humanitarian partners within the first week of disaster to clarify roles and responsibilities. These meetings will continue.
- Conduct rapid assessment of affected areas within first two weeks (depending upon availability of access to area) to determine the required level of communication services.
- Deploy security telecoms services using existing equipment in stocks.
- Set up data connectivity at 3 common humanitarian hubs using BGANs during early days of our response to disaster.
- Provide long term cost effective connectivity using local ISPs and VSAT during second phase of deployment.
- Improve quality of security and data communications services established for humanitarian community.

7.7 Food

Overall Objective:

The food cluster aims to save lives, avert hunger and improve livelihoods of the people affected by disasters through provision of relief food assistance to meet their immediate food needs, and later initiate early recovery activities to enable these populations to rebuild their livelihoods, ensuring gender sensitivity in approach and activities.

Specific Objectives:

- To provide life saving relief food assistance and conditional food support later on as an early recovery measure to help them rebuild their lives.

Preparedness activities:

- Creation of hazard vulnerability and hazard maps.
- Reach agreement regarding assessment based response and on appropriate size/commodities for family packs to ensure minimum caloric requirements are met.
- Develop a contingency plan and clarify roles and responsibilities among government, UN and NGOs during immediate, short term and medium term response.
- Support NDMA, PDMA and targeted districts DDMA in DRR and early warning system activities.
- Forecast available food stocks with WFP and others around Monsoon time.

Response activities:

- Coordination of overall food assistance response through Food Cluster mechanism in all the affected areas in collaboration with NDMA and PDMA.
- Conduct rapid assessment of affected population to determine the level of food assistance that is needed, followed by detailed emergency food security assessment to guide decisions on targeting, ration size, time frame for support, etc.
- Assess food requirements and stock availability.
- Reprioritize and adjust other ongoing food interventions such as therapeutic feeding units and school feeding programmes.
- Define ration in terms of commodities and size as a standard in order to ensure minimum caloric requirements are met.
- Support the local preparation and implementation of distribution plan, as needed.
- In close coordination with Logistic cluster, set up logistics supply chain and define capacity needs; and ensure adequate warehousing is available.
- Link with nutrition cluster to ensure nutritional issues are identified and appropriately addressed.

7.8 Health

Overall Objective:

To support Government of Pakistan life saving efforts to promote and protect health and well-being of the affected population thereby minimizing mortality, morbidity and disability during a declared emergency by the UN and Government of Pakistan during the upcoming monsoon season.

Specific objectives:

- To ensure provision of timely, holistic, appropriate, equitably distributed health services including comprehensive primary health care through mobile & static clinics, EPI (Routine Polio/Measles campaigns, Vitamin A supplementation, TT), MNCH, strengthening of referral mechanisms and mental health and psycho social support to the floods affected population in all four provinces, AJK and Gilgit Baltistan.
- To ensure availability of appropriate relevant and competent human resources including managerial staff, doctors, paramedics, logistics and administrative staff.
- To ensure timely, immediate assistance for the resiliency of the health facilities.
- To ensure continuous operational level of health facilities and provide need based mobile health clinics.
- To ensure availability, accessibility and utilization of drugs, medicines and equipment and supplies.
- To strengthen Community Support by facilitating links with local and religious leaders, providing information on the emergency and relief efforts, and offering psychological first aid to reduce anxiety.
- Creating a social safety/security net for health related issues in times of emergencies, in terms of community based disaster risk reduction.

Preparedness activities:

- Provide drug supplies (such as ORS, Ringer's Lactate, HTH and other essential drugs) and medical equipment (such as syringes) for all health centers for affected populations and ensure that a standing treatment capacity of X cases is in place.
- Maintain a mapping of all health facilities in potential affected areas to determine vulnerabilities in terms of access.
- Procure and maintain a minimum stock of contingency items including essential drugs and supplies for immediate distribution.
- Provide training for health workers and support orientation sessions and printing/distribution of educational materials on management of measles and cholera.
- Provide technical support in rapid health assessments, studies and investigation of disease outbreaks.
- Support social mobilization activities, which include training of extension workers, development and distribution of IEC materials addressing emergency issues to be faced.
- Supporting field activities (establishment of human network) and Communication for Behavioral Impact (COMBI), addressing issues which are faced in emergency.

Response activities:

- Coordination through Health Cluster mechanism in all the affected areas from the platform of Hubs as one health response by partners.
- Support and encourage the Department of Health Offices (DoH) in conducting rapid health assessment within 48 hours and in developing an action plan.
- Support the DoH in following up on affected areas in terms of funds and logistical support for in-country delivery of supplies.

- Provision of Emergency Essential Health Services including (1). comprehensive primary health care through mobile & static clinics, (2)Strengthening of referral mechanisms;
 - A well functioning surveillance system (DEWS) is in action,
 - Treatment of complications associated with severely malnourished children through Stabilization Centers,
 - Psychosocial support and support for Older people,
 - Strengthening of provincial nutrition cells (PNC), capable of monitoring and preparing contingency plans.
- Provision of essential medicines and supplies for treatment of cholera, measles, and other diarrheal diseases.
- Reproductive health/MCH: ANC, PNC, Basic EmONC, Comp. EmONC, Mother & Child weeks, family planning and provision of Interagency RH Kits, Newborn & Hygiene kits.
- Vaccination for children for children in health centers in affected areas. EPI (Routine, Polio/Measles campaigns, Vit A supplementation, TT).
- Distribution of IEC materials addressing emergency issues faced.

7.9 Logistics

Overall Objective:

To ensure a coordinated and effective response to a future disaster in Pakistan.

Specific objectives:

To provide effective logistics services to the entire humanitarian community to support the delivery of relief items to affected areas.

Preparedness activities:

- Creation of hazard vulnerability and hazard modeling maps.
- Assessments and inventories for vulnerable districts (number of hospitals, doctors, roads etc).
- Sharing of data with government counterparts (exchanging GIS/Mapping/Alternate Supply route data etc).
- Allocate roles and responsibilities between different members of all response effort.
- Construction of strategic warehouses for National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to enhance government capacity for future disaster pre-positioning and response.

Response activities:

- Provide transport support for the delivery of relief items to affected areas.
- Provision of warehouse space for storage needs of humanitarian community through:
 - Existing warehouse space,

- Leasing of additional warehouses as required from the commercial sector,
- Erection of Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) using WFP provincial/country contingency reserves,
- Mobilisation of all available assets to support response (road, air, water) via UNHAS, Military etc.
- Provide information management and mapping services to inform decision-making by the humanitarian community (including Situation Reports, Minutes, Bulletins, Road Network Maps etc).
- Establish coordination hubs to cover affected areas.
- Conduct coordination meetings with humanitarian partners and government counterparts in affected areas (after the creation of Clusters) to share information on logistics bottlenecks and collaborate on decision-making.
- Re-activate strategic coordination mechanisms such as the Joint Air Coordination Cell (JACC), etc in order to inform planning and tasking decisions between the government and the humanitarian community at:
 - National Level,
 - Provincial Level,
 - Local/UC Level.

7.10 Nutrition

Overall Objective:

The overall objective of the Nutrition sector's contingency plan is to prepare for measures that will reduce morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition in most vulnerable population of the affected areas reference declaration of emergency by GOP.

Specific objectives:

- To provide 80% of malnourished children and women with therapy, as well as supplement 50 % children under 5, pregnant and lactating women with micronutrient preparations.
- To support appropriate infant and young children feeding to 80% children under 5 years and older through the existing 625 therapeutic feeding centres and 575 supplementary feeding centres.
- To prevent acute malnourished children under five, lactating and pregnant women from eventually deteriorating to severe malnutrition.

Preparedness activities:

- Source, procure and transport therapeutic, micronutrient and anthropometric supplies for treatment of severe and moderate acute malnourished children (including, 40,603 cartons of Therapeutic food, 5,045 Tons of supplementary food and 150 equipment and feeding kits, and 32 cartons of ReSoMal) for stabilization centre and outpatient treatment programs (OTP) in the high risk areas.
- Coordinate and manage pipeline, including ensuring agreements with international and local partners for the use of supplies.
- Update the information system and the mapping of the responses, which captures sex disaggregated data among the children.
- Standardize rapid assessment and nutrition survey tools and protocol for supplementary feeding.

- Identify capacities of potential partners as well as of the current partners for deployment.
- Activate the nutrition coordination committee for emergency preparedness purposes
- Conduct training in emergency nutrition assessments and management of acute malnutrition (severe and moderate).

Response activities:

- Oversee and supervise quality control mechanisms and promote government ownership of nutritional emergency programs with relevant NDMA/PDMA personnel.
- Conduct rapid assessments among vulnerable groups.
- Manage severe and moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5, pregnant and lactating women.
- Provide micronutrient supplementation.
- Protect, promote and support appropriate infant and young children feeding.
- Provide Blanket Supplementary food rations to Under 5 children at risk.
- Strengthen and maintain the nutrition coordination mechanism for better response.
- Coordinate effectively with other sectors especially health, WASH, FSL, Child protection, etc.

7.11 Protection (including Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection)

Overall Objective:

The overall objective of the Protection sector's contingency plan is to ensure that any response to natural and complex disasters in Pakistan promotes and protects the fundamental rights of those affected, including the most vulnerable persons and groups, in an impartial manner and in accordance with international human rights and humanitarian laws and frameworks.

Specific objectives:

- Identify key protection concerns and responses. Ensure the identification, reporting, monitoring and to the extent possible response to human rights violations and protection concerns.
- Ensure coordinated inter-agency protection response, including coordination with national actors.
- Promote inclusion and participation of communities and linkages with local organizations and civil society.
- Mainstream protection across sectors to ensure the implementation of a human rights based approach and related standards, notably humanitarian principles, into all relief assistance and durable solutions.
- Support the creation of a protection conducive environment able to respond to individual protection concerns through referral, information, advice and service provision.
- Build links between emergency programmes and sustainable Government led response through partnership, capacity building and preparedness.
- Ensure Protection, care and well being of children displaced during the crisis, in accordance with international standards and Pakistan Policy.
- Monitoring and reporting of grave violations and other serious protection concerns regarding children are undertaken and systematically trigger response.

- Psychosocial support is provided to vulnerable groups, particularly women and children.
- Violence, exploitation and abuse of children, are prevented and addressed.
- Multi-sectoral coordination of relevant actors, including government and non government organizations for coordinated prevention and response to Gender based violence at national, provincial and district level.

Preparedness activities:

- Develop standardized rapid protection assessment tools for use by the protection sector (questionnaire, database, guidelines, SOPs, PDAs);
 - Develop a stand-by roster of enumerators, data managers and analysts trained to be rapidly deployed,
 - Training for local NGOs on conducting protection monitoring and Focus group Discussions (FGDs).
- In collaboration with the Government develop a standard coordinated response to commonly identified protection concerns during emergencies, including technical advice for developing and implementing standard operating procedures and guidelines;
 - Sensitization and training for protection related service providers on basic protection, do no harm and other humanitarian principles,
 - Provide institutional support and technical advice to the Government on how to identifying and register persons affected by emergencies, including sex and age desegregation and data management.
- Support establishment of protection monitoring capacities within the communities through the establishment of community committees (ensuring inclusion of persons with disabilities) and through sensitization programmes with a focus on responding to the most vulnerable in disaster response;
 - Build the capacity of NGOs and civil society to adopt a community-based protection approach in programming and activities,
 - Provide guidelines and trainings on participation and inclusion of affected populations across sectors.
- Provide training for all humanitarian and disaster management personnel on prevention of exploitation and abuse;
 - Design and dissemination of protection guidelines both sector specific and general humanitarian principles,
 - Design and dissemination of guidelines, agreed standards on standardized beneficiary selection to ensure the prioritization and facilitation of the inclusion of the most vulnerable, a do no harm approach and improved equity and transparency in assistance.
- Development of and training on standard individual case management and referral mechanisms.
- Undertake collective review of humanitarian protection response to identify capacity-building priorities with partners for recovery and long-term reintegration support;
 - Develop capacity of humanitarian actors and Disaster Management authorities on GBV prevention and response in Humanitarian settings by training, and the development of Guidelines on GBV.

- Develop capacity of humanitarian actors and Disaster Management authorities on GBV prevention and response in Humanitarian settings. (i.e. training, development of Guidelines on GBV, etc);
 - Pre-positioning of PEP/post rape kits through health facilities in vulnerable areas to ensure timely response to potential cases of sexual violence.
 - Sensitization of government and humanitarian community on the risks and threats of gender based violence in humanitarian settings in Pakistan to ensure immediate attention on response.
 - Prepare national roster of GBV experts, and at 11.12 trained staff, as well as Master trainers on GBV.

Response activities:

- Identify and register persons displaced as a result of the emergency, including sex and age desegregation and national origin;
 - Perform Rapid Protection Assessments (RPA) to discern protection issues.
 - Deploy monitoring teams to key locations to identify cases requiring immediate support and intervention, including especially vulnerable individuals, and groups, including children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, minorities and other marginalized groups.
 - Design inter-agency responses and advocacy based on the findings from RPAs and protection monitoring including.
 - Putting in place concrete measures to make sure persons with disabilities and older persons have access and are included in identification and registration process.
 - Involving persons with disabilities and older persons needs assessments in order to have accurate information about their specific needs.
- Ensure a coherent inter-agency coordination system is in place with respective protection mechanisms including national/provincial authorities. Coordinate and contribute to regular inter-agency protection coordination meetings at national, provincial, district and hub level.
 - Promote, coordinate and monitor the application of relevant inter-agency guidelines in programming, monitoring, and advocacy, including the IASC Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Guidelines and the IASC Gender-Based Violence interventions through information sharing.
 - Design common strategic response and policy advice for the protection response and to inform strategies and policies endorsed by the HCT.
 - Design common advocacy interventions.
- Develop and implement community consultation mechanisms;
 - Carry out mass information campaigns in collaboration with local authorities, on humanitarian assistance and government policies that reaches the most vulnerable,
 - Support establishment of protection monitoring capacities within the communities through the establishment of community committees (ensuring inclusion of persons with disabilities) and through sensitization programmes.
- Dissemination of protection guidelines both sector specific and general humanitarian principles;
 - Promote, through dissemination of SOPs, agreed standards on standardised beneficiary selection to ensure the prioritization and facilitation of the inclusion of the most vulnerable, a do no harm approach and improved equity and transparency in assistance,

- Community driven monitoring of relief assistance to ensure aid is being delivered in accordance with humanitarian principles,
- Ensure, through refresher training, that all humanitarian workers, site managers, and groups in contact with the affected population understand a zero-tolerance policy on exploitation and abuse
- Establish monitoring mechanisms to report on sexual exploitation and abuse while ensuring protection of sensitive data.
- Support affected communities to lodge grievances and seek redress;
 - Creation and support of protection centres, citizen advice bureaus and other 'one-stop-shops' to identify issues, provide support, refer cases and manage cases,
 - Creation and coordination of safe spaces for women and children, including psycho-social support, including accessible spaces for persons with disabilities,
 - Information dissemination on referral services and referral mechanisms,
 - Monitoring visits conducted to identify individuals with specific needs.
- Support NADRA to identify vulnerable groups and locations and to conduct mobile registration for Civil documents and relief assistance (WATAN equivalent).
 - Support the Government through technical advice to link existing social protection/social welfare systems to relief aid to identify and support the most vulnerable.
 - Joint monitoring with local authorities.
- Identifying the most vulnerable children in the worst affected areas.
 - Identifying, registering and providing separated, missing and unaccompanied children with alternative care while family tracing is carried out, and reunification with families or placement in family based care.
 - Providing family based / appropriate alternative care to all separated (if required), missing or unaccompanied girls and boys.
 - Monitoring the separated children who are registered with extended families or other care givers.
- Establishing monitoring and reporting (including advocacy) mechanism in consultation with partners and members of the CP Sub Cluster;
 - Monitoring and reporting grave violations and other serious protection concerns regarding children to trigger adequate and appropriate response (including advocacy).
 - Strengthening coordination among community groups and social networks, clusters, police and ombudsman, child protection units, help-lines and other complaint and redress mechanisms
- Accessing children and their caregivers in affected districts through Child (mobile / static) for psychosocial support, recreational facilities and counseling.
 - Establishment of women safe spaces which provides psychosocial support and activities for women and adolescent girls.
- Mobilizing and supporting camp / community based groups / social networks of volunteers through provision of training and technical assistance to prevent and address violence, exploitation and abuse.

- Supporting camp / community based groups and social networks through availability of information, mapping and linkages with social and legal services related to prevention and response to violence, abuse and exploitation.
- Establish confidential reporting and referral mechanisms which are accessible to women and children, which are linked to comprehensive response mechanisms for GBV.
 - Provide health facilities with relevant on the spot training on GBV screening and equipment (i.e. PEP kits) for immediate response to GBV, particularly sexual violence.
 - Provide psychosocial support and counseling to GBV survivors, referring further through case management to appropriate services.
 - Disseminate information and key messages to communities, service providers and humanitarian communities to ensure relief response is sensitive to GBV prevention.

7.12 WASH

Overall objective:

To prevent the outbreak of water and sanitation related disease as a result of the floods and landslides, ensuring gender sensitivity in the approaches and activities.

Specific Objectives:

- Ensure access to safe water, hygiene education and temporary sanitation and bathing facilities for the displaced populations, particularly those residing in camps.
- Ensure that displaced populations are provided with basic hygiene supplies and are properly informed on behaviour practices related to water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Ensure all equipment and facilities are provided and displaced populations are empowered to maintain the cleanliness of camps / houses in which they reside.

Preparedness activities (May-June 2011)

- Develop and validate appropriate WASH messages for radio.
- Mapping of vulnerable districts/VCs and evacuation sites with latrines (districts to be identified based on facts and figures from the different agencies e.g. NDMA, PDMA, PHED, WHO etc.
- Resource and response institution mapping (preparation of HR requirements).
- Agreement on rapid assessment information modality for obtaining and managing information.
- Training for conducting rapid assessment and management of information.
- Pre-monsoon meeting/contingency planning among members of IASC WASH members and NDMA.
- Formation of response teams and training (coordinated with Health/Shelter/Food clusters).
- Training of local volunteers in all vulnerable VCs, water treatment and hygiene promotion (HW).
- Agree on standard hygiene kits and water treatment products.
- Pre-position water treatment products and buckets for first 30 days and hygiene kits for displaced families.
- Prepare hygiene promotion guidelines and compilation of materials including leaflet, poster or instruction or information dissemination, promotion (safe water, latrine, food, hand washing, vector borne diseases).

- Pre-positioning hygiene promotion materials and develop standby agreements with local FM radio stations.
- Develop WASH handbook with emphasis on sanitation options with drawings, BOQ and other information for sanitation in camp settings.

Response activities:

Immediate Response

- Assuming that adequate quantities of water will be available but not safe:
 - Conduct rapid assessment,
 - Provide buckets, jerry-cans, water purification tablets/solutions for 45 – 75 million litres of water,
 - Latrine facilities installed for 30 – 50 thousand families (3,500 – 5,500 latrines),
 - Distribution of hygiene kits (40,000 – 62,000 kits),
 - Radio Messages and printed information and dissemination.

Intermediate Response

- Assuming that water quantity of water for drinking is available;
 - Conduct detail assessment,
 - Water purification tablets/solutions for 90 – 150 million litres of water,
 - Temporary supply of domestic water (15 litres per person per day in urban/peri urban areas),
 - Radio messages and printed information dissemination interpersonal hygiene.

Extended Response

- Safe water supply to be integrated into recovery activities.
- Repair and maintenance of damaged water supply and sanitation facilities/agree on handover to CMCs and related trainings.

8. Management and Coordination Arrangements

8.1 Preparedness

Under the guidance of the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator (HC/RC), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is responsible for effective and efficient implementation of inter-agency contingency planning activities in Pakistan. The HC and the HCT are responsible for ongoing monitoring of the situation in the country, as well as for keeping contingency planning for response alive, ensuring that each sectoral plan has been prepared through a consultative process with key stakeholders at national and provincial levels, and has clearly defined key contingency planning elements, including:

(a) sector-specific principles and operational objectives, (b) individual (agency/organisation) and collective (sectoral/inter-sectoral) preparedness actions, (c) specific roles and responsibilities of partners in each sector, (d) analysis of gaps and constraints, (e) mapping of material stocks and human resource capacities of each sector, (f) resource requirements and logistic needs and (g) management and coordination arrangements in the response phase.

8.2 Response

Based upon the request for the Federal Government and following the determining of the magnitude of the disaster, the RC/HC with the HCT will decide on the type of response. Once the response nature is affirmed, they will activate the contingency plan. Under the leadership of the RC/HC, the HCT will have a management responsibility for *triggering and implementing* a coordinated, integrated response to humanitarian needs.

The responsibility for *overall inter-agency coordination* rests with the RC/HC, who will be in charge of coordinating the response in line with the Contingency Plan. As a senior coordination platform, the HCT, under the leadership of HC/RC will activate and oversee the implementation of inter-cluster response to a disaster, as well as maintain the *responsibility for strategic coordination, planning, setting of priorities and strategic decisions*. Technical support will be provided by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). UNOCHA and Cluster Coordinators will ensure operational coordination at the sectoral level. A Humanitarian Operations Centre will be located at Serena Business Centre in Islamabad. The centre will be staffed by UNOCHA for coordination activities related to the implementation of this CP. The Operation Centre will be the meeting point for the main coordination activities.

In addition to overall responsibility for coordination of humanitarian assistance, the RC/HC and his representatives are responsible for *advocacy and negotiation of access, protection and human rights issues, ensuring the integration of cross-cutting issues, as well as leading and coordinating of resource mobilization efforts*.

At the *federal level* the overall leadership with regards to coordination of the humanitarian response rests with NDMA, who may request support with assistance from the humanitarian community, which would be led by the RC/HC, the HCT, with UNOCHA operational support.

At the *provincial level* the humanitarian community will work in collaboration with the PDMA through provincial capitals, such as Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta. Depending on the scale of the disaster, these provincial coordination structures may be reinforced with humanitarian coordination centres and provincial/area hubs that are located in disaster-stricken areas. In consultation with the Government and including the most appropriate location to respond effectively to the needs of the population, humanitarian hubs will be set up. A similar approach was taken in response to the 2010 floods, where operational hubs were established in Hyderabad, Multan and Sukkur, ensuring operational coordination in the floods-affected areas.

Finally, coordination at the *district level* is of critical importance. The overall coordination leadership at district levels is provided by District Coordination Officers (DCOs), whose membership includes government and humanitarian partners. Sectoral working groups, co-chaired by relevant Executive

District Officers (EDOs), would also be established in the affected districts, functioning in many respects as district-level clusters.

If requested, UNOCHA will establish coordination hubs to ensure strong coordination of humanitarian partners with the Government. District representation may also be undertaken to ensure provision of coordination services, such as maintaining contact lists, meeting schedules, maps and 3W products.

Small scale crisis

If the scale of the crisis is localized or small scale, and based upon the request of the Federal Government, a tailored coordination structure maybe put in place. The needs of the population and of the partners will dictate this, but may include UNOCHA deploying specialty staff to support lead UN agencies in their response to the population needs.

8.3 Specific roles and responsibilities

Strategic Management and Coordination		
Issue	Responsible	Stakeholders
Coordination	HC, HCT	UNOCHA, Cluster Coordinators, NDMA, PDMA
Resource Mobilisation	HC, HCT	UNOCHA, Heads of Agencies
Needs Assessment	HC, HCT	Assessment Working Group chaired by NDMA and WFP, Cluster Coordinators, UNOCHA
Monitoring	HC, HCT	Cluster Coordinators, OCHA
Security and communications	Designated Official	UNDSS, SMT
Information and advocacy	HC	UNOCHA
Humanitarian access	HC, Designated Official	UNOCHA, UNDSS

Operational Management and Coordination		
Cluster	Lead Agency	Stakeholders
Agriculture	FAO	NGOs, Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Camp Management and Coordination (CCCM)	IOM/UNHCR	UN, NGOs, NDMA and PDMA
Community Restoration	UNDP	PDMA, Planning and Development Department, Community Restoration

		cluster member NGOs, Rescue 1122, provincial and district governments.
Education	UNICEF & Save the Children	Ministry of Education, NGOs
Emergency Shelter	IOM/UNHCR	UN, NGOs, NDMA, PDMA
Emergency Telecommunications	WFP	NDMA, PDMA
Food	WFP	Ministry of Food and Agriculture, national and international NGOs,
Health	WHO	Ministry of Health, UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, national and international NGOs, Private Sector
Logistics	WFP	UN, international NGOs, NDMA, PDMA
Nutrition	UNICEF	Ministry of Health, WFP, national and international NGOs, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
Protection (including Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence sub-clusters)	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA	UN agencies, national and international NGOs, Ministry of Social Welfare
WASH	UNICEF	WHO, NGOs, NDMA, PDMA, Ministry of Environment, Provincial Public Health Engineering Departments

Key Protection principles for beneficiary selection prioritisation:

There are pre-existing social, cultural and political dynamics or practices that may marginalise certain groups. This may marginalise groups vulnerable to neglect. Therefore, key principles must be observed, when prioritising the most vulnerable. Humanitarian aid must not be used for political purposes. The targeting of beneficiary families must ensure that the targeted are those families who are in need, who are not landlords/landowners, and that the organisations providing aid recognise all affected groups – irrespective of caste, class, gender, age, physical or mental ability, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, or political views. Needs of the vulnerable, men, women, boys and girls will have individual consideration.

Prioritisation of beneficiaries: When prioritizing the most affected districts for life-saving interventions during the floods response, the beneficiary selection criteria must ensure particularly vulnerable populations are targeted, such as women (especially pregnant women, single women, women headed-households, neonates), children (especially child headed households, orphans and separated children), older persons, and the persons with disabilities. It is important to ensure that they are included in provision of services, even though sometimes they lack necessary documentation, including CNIC and other identity documents.

Targeting criteria must be clearly defined and widely disseminated to the affected population and local authorities. Clear and understandable justification must be provided to the disaster-affected population, for any targeting of aid to a specific group or for exclusions.

Physical security: Additionally, when ensuring the provision of services, it is critical to bear in mind safety and security considerations, as well as criteria for physical accessibility. For example, distance between humanitarian assistance locations and population concentrations may pose security risks,

including increased exposure to violence and sexual violence. Efforts should be undertaken to mitigate and prevent such risks. Distance may also pose a problem for older persons and persons with disabilities, as well as those with limited means. Can beneficiaries access the supplies physically and can they access it within adequate security? Are the locations culturally appropriate, especially for women, including those observing *purdah*? The “Do No Harm” principle must be used as part of the guidance during planning of humanitarian assistance, that is, accessing aid should not pose further risk to the beneficiaries. It is essential to ensure that the planned projects do not expose the communities or individuals to additional protection threats, security risk or unintended consequences, such as increasing existing divisions in the community or between neighbouring communities.

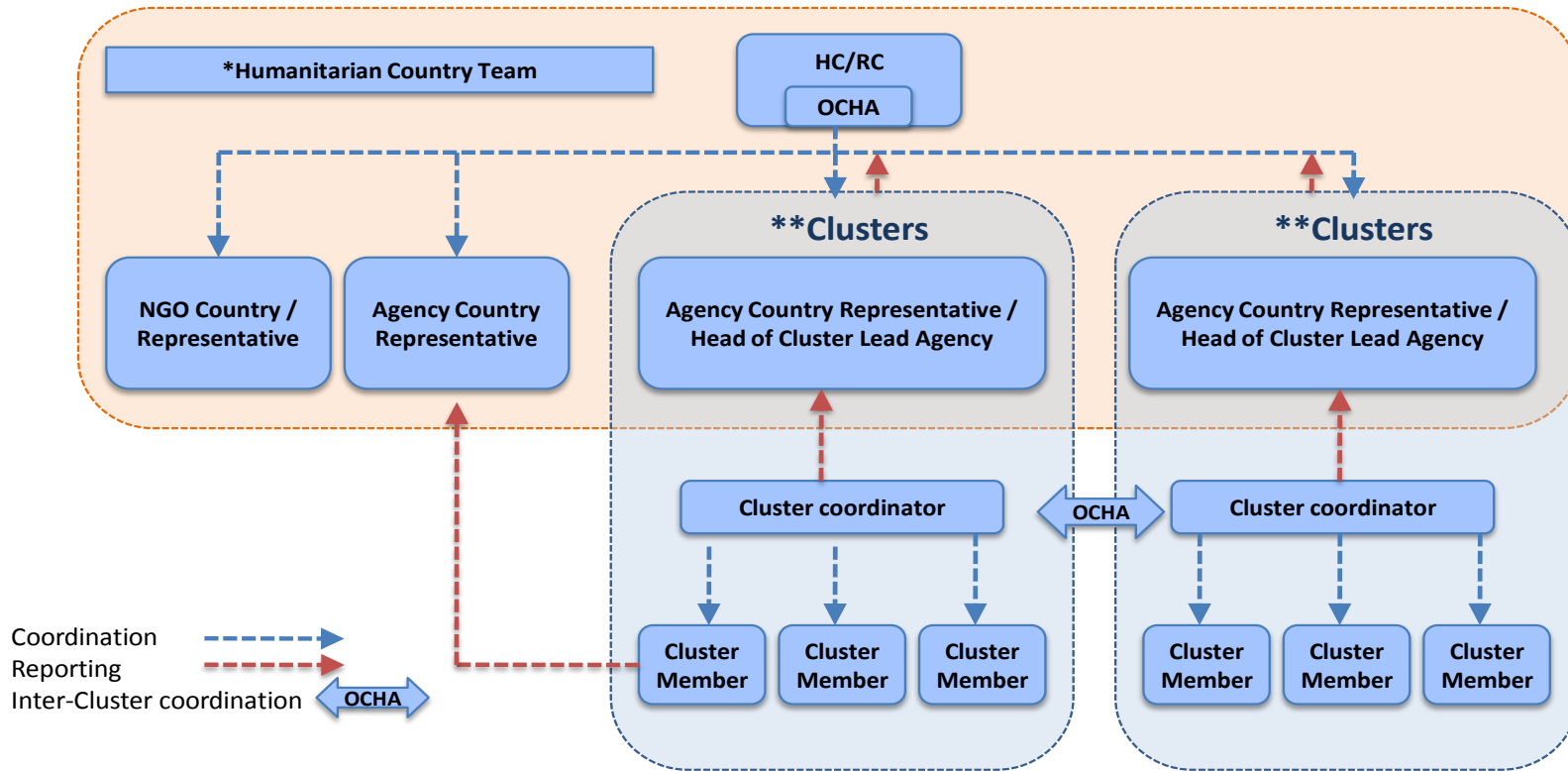
Consultation with the most vulnerable groups: Distribution and service locations must be accessible to persons with disabilities, children, older persons, women with cultural restrictions and other particularly vulnerable groups. Inclusive consultation with vulnerable groups is essential for effective delivery of services and distributions.

Community committees and leadership structures are often the main way for people to provide input on issues including, planning, distribution of relief items or food, and other items. It is critical that all vulnerable groups are proportionally represented on such committees and that their opinions are represented by the leadership or community committees.

It is important to note that even when vulnerable groups participate in committees and leadership structures, discriminatory attitudes often continue to marginalise their role. They may be provided with few opportunities to speak and their input may not be listened to or taken seriously. This should be monitored and changed if it happens.

Provision of rights-information to the most vulnerable: Information must also be accessible to those who are illiterate, blind, deaf, disabled, live in remote locations, have restricted movement (including women) or otherwise vulnerable to ensure they are aware of and will be able to access service provision and distributions.

IASC Humanitarian Coordination Structure Disaster Response - Pakistan



• **Humanitarian Country Team** is composed of UN agencies, International Committee Of Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF)

****Clusters:** Agriculture, Camp Coordination/Management, Community Restoration/Early Recovery, Education, Emergency Telecommunications, Food, Health, Logistics, Nutrition, Shelter and NFI, Protection (including Child Protection, Gender Based Violence) and WASH.

9. Standard Operating Procedure for Disaster Response

Following a Federal Government request to the RC/HC for assistance; approval of the HCT with a planned response, the following actions will commence. The following procedures should be adhered to in case of a disaster to ensure a timely, effective and coordinated humanitarian response, in the case of scenarios described above.

Timeframe	Activities	Responsible	Key interlocutors	Where
Immediate response (within 72 hours)	<p>Liaise with key stakeholders / interlocutors to determine the level and impact of the disaster. The activities should include determining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain details of event and specific locations (villages, UCs, districts, provinces); • Humanitarian impact: number of affected population, casualties, injuries, IDPs, identification of particularly vulnerable groups (disaggregated - boys, girls, men, women), damaged infrastructure, impact on government and services, destruction of people's access to basic services; • Potential secondary impact (e.g. water contamination); • Level of initial assistance delivered and planned, by civilian authorities, military, humanitarian community and others; • Local capacity to respond; • Agree on priority cross-cutting issues (e.g. HIV/AIDS, gender, protection of disadvantaged groups – such as older people, women, children, boys); • Ensure that humanitarian partners utilise SPHERE standard guidelines, ensuring minimum standards are applied in disaster response ; • Urgent needs gaps identified through rapid needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RC/HC Office - HCT - UNOCHA - Cluster Coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government counterparts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDMA - PDMA - DCOs, - Gov line depts. • Pakistan Meteorological Dept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Islamabad - Provincial hubs - Affected districts

	<p>and technical assessments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security and access issues; • Logistical challenges, e.g. blocked roads, extreme weather, limited transportation, fuel shortage; • Establish Early Recovery Working Group tasked to assist the cluster in identifying assessing key early recovery priorities. 			
	<p>Liase with the Government to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify Government’s intent to declare the emergency; • Clarify if Government will request international assistance and request UNDAC to be on stand-by; • Discuss safety and security of humanitarian actors’ staff and assets; • Discuss the agreed humanitarian structure for the response (which sectors/clusters would be rolled out). 	<p>RC/HC Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government counterparts: - NDMA 	<p>Islamabad</p>
	<p>Information Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of existing data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping critical areas; - Contact and mailing lists; - Meeting schedules; - Who What Where (3W); - UC ranking system; - Single Reporting Format. • Prepare map indicating the location and type of disaster and affected population; • Provide information bulletin for donors, general public, partners and other stakeholders, with approval from RC/HC on behalf of UN. 	<p>RC/HC Office HCT UNOCHA Cluster Coordinators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government counterparts: - NDMA - PDMA - DCOs, - Gov line depts • Pakistan MeteoDept 	<p>Islamabad Provincial hubs Affected districts</p>

	<p>Coordination: Convene the HCT (Humanitarian Country Team) meeting to discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid inter-cluster needs assessment; • Conduct initial coordination meeting with the government (OCM); • Conduct General Coordination Meeting (GCM) • Formal activation of the Cluster system; • Discuss the need for UNDAC deployment and request its deployment if necessary (depending on the scale of the disaster and corresponding needs); • Discuss the need for surge deployments; • Discuss the utilizing of: ERF and CERF funding; • Support the Government on Response Plans and fundraising through Flash Appeals or donor alerts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RC/HC - HCT - UNOCHA - Cluster Coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government counterparts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDMA - PDMA - DCOs, - Gov line depts. • NGOs 	<p>Islamabad</p> <p>Affected provinces and districts</p>
	<p>Inter-Cluster Rapid Needs Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with the Assessment Technical Working Group co-chaired by NDMA and WFP, carry out inter-cluster rapid assessment (Food, Nutrition, Health, Shelter, WASH and Protection), determining needs, gaps, assistance provided, etc.; • Facilitate UNDAC assessment, if required; • Identify and agree on needs for further assessments; • Discuss with IM working group – the modalities for capturing, processing, analysis and data sharing mechanisms for assessment findings; • Share assessment report with Government counterparts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HCT - Needs Assessment WG chaired by NDMA and WFP - Cluster coordinators - UNOCHA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government counterparts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDMA - PDMA - DCOs, - Gov line depts. • NGOs 	<p>Islamabad</p> <p>Affected provinces and districts</p>

	<p>Convene a Security Management Meeting (SMT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the security situation and agree on immediate measures; If the emergency affects UN staff, assets or premises establish a Crisis Management Team. 	<p>DO SMT Heads of Agencies UNDSS</p>	<p>ASMT</p>	<p>Islamabad Provinces for ASMT</p>
<p>Continued priority response intervention (6 weeks)</p>	<p>Field Emergency Response Operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully set-up field operations and capacities; Fully set-up coordination structures at national and district levels (Cluster Coordination Meetings, ICCMs, OCMs, GCMs); Conduct response activities; Conduct 3Ws, UC ranking; Gather relevant data from Single Reporting Format (SRF); Coordinate resources and activities through inter-cluster coordination system; Begin identifying early recovery priorities; Begin formulating phase-out strategy ; Conduct evaluation of emergency response and highlight gaps after emergency response is ended, to be addressed before the recovery phase commence. 	<p>HC/RC HCT UNOCHA Cluster Coordinators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government counterparts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDMA - PDMA - DCOs, - Gov line depts. NGOs 	<p>Islamabad Provinces Districts</p>
<p>Secondary interventions (beyond six weeks, depending on the scale of a disaster)</p>	<p>Early Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a dialogue with stakeholders to ensure a smooth interface between initial response and priorities for early recovery actions, as well as design of an integrated recovery framework; Ensure gender-balance and community participation in design of early recovery 			

	<p>frameworks, using a gender approach;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure support to resumption of essential services (e.g. education and health) in coordination with the Government - that will enable affected communities to recover socially and economically; • Maximize the use of local resources in reconstruction activities to support prompt recovery for affected communities, with special emphasis on most vulnerable men and women, youth and older people. 			
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10. Monitoring Arrangements

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) at the technical level will periodically conduct the monitoring of the situation and updating of early warning indicators. The HCT will include the Contingency Plan as a standing item on its agenda, ensuring it being addressed at its regular meetings. Based on decisions at HCT, decisions to review recommendations and eventually call for a revision of the Contingency Plan will be made.

11. Financial Mobilisation

- In the event of a declaration of floods disaster of an international scale, a flash appeal (Humanitarian Response Plan) will be prepared, coordinated by UNOCHA on behalf of RC/HC and HCT, in coordination with the Government of Pakistan.
- Detailed revision of the Humanitarian Response Plan would be carried out following detailed needs assessments within 30 days of the initial launch.
- Depending on the scale of the disaster and the corresponding needs, agencies may consider re-directing the available funds within each agency, in consultation with the donors.
- Each agency will activate mobilisation of their own emergency funds.
- Each agency will launch their own appeals, requesting emergency funds.
- Use of Emergency Response Funds (ERF) if available at the time of the disaster. UNOCHA will contact the donors to replenish the funds, if required at the time of the disaster.
- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is available for the rapid response, subject to an application, in line with guidelines and application formats.

12. Information and Media Strategy

12.1 Public Information

When disaster strikes, the media are often the first line of information dissemination. Reporting on accurate, efficient and relevant information can contribute towards targeting humanitarian activities that would save lives. Public Information from UNOCHA plays a critical role in providing information to the media and UN partners in a coordinated approach on the plans and emergency response of the UN and its partners.

The public information team is on call at all times and ready to respond to requests from the Humanitarian Coordinator, Head of Office, UNOCHA and headquarters and media with information provided by the HCT and the clusters. Information is gathered in consultation with the RC/HC, UNOCHA Head of Office and Information Management team, along with the cluster leads.

In emergencies, UNOCHA Pakistan Public Information team establishes a coordinated approach to the media through the Humanitarian Communications Group (HCG) which consists of public information officers and spokespersons from the humanitarian community, primarily the UN and NGOs. In an effort to respond rapidly to the mass media interest of these unprecedented floods, a team of two UNOCHA PIO and Spokesperson is available around the clock to respond to media queries through the following:

interviews (TV, Radio, Phone, Skype) and arranging regular press briefings for the humanitarian community (daily during the peak of the emergency, then weekly as the emergency relief moves to early recovery). In addition, regular press releases are issued from UNOCHA Pakistan to a media list of nearly a thousand contacts, as well as globally through UN OCHA headquarters, along with almost daily fact sheets providing a summary of the flood relief activities based on Government statistics and reporting from the clusters.

Public information plays a major role in resource mobilisation for the UN flash appeal. The Public Information team also uses the opportunity to fundraise through media and sharing information on behalf of the humanitarian community to a worldwide audience who are watching in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

12.2 Reporting

At the onset of an emergency, UNOCHA Pakistan issues a Humanitarian Situation Report, using data compiled from information provided by stakeholders, which includes the type and scale of the disaster, number of casualties, as well as information concerning the potential need for external assistance. A Humanitarian Situation Report is a concise public document intended to support the coordination of humanitarian response in an acute crisis. The report pulls together information from all of the clusters, with the purpose of providing a snapshot of current needs, response and gaps in a given emergency.

After a disaster occurs, with the RC/HC, the Head of Office decides if there is a need to issue a Situation Report. Once it is decided that a SITREP will be issued, the process of gathering information will start. Information is gathered from national clusters, as well as from provincial and district clusters via UNOCHA field offices. An email is sent out to cluster leads and/or reporting officers to send information on relief needs, response and gaps. Additional information is gathered from meetings and other resources such as the Government and media. Initially, the Humanitarian Situation Report is issued on daily basis, but its frequency is reduced as the response activities slow down and people begin the recovery process.

13. Information Management³

Information management systems are essential component of an effective response capacity. Developing and implementing a basic framework that improves the interoperability of data collected before, during and after an emergency is essential to building a better response. It is therefore imperative that appropriate information is made available in a timely manner and in a format that can be utilized by responding organizations.

Recognising that it is the primary role of the state affected by disaster to organise, coordinate and implement humanitarian assistance within its territory, a close collaboration on Information Management is required with national authorities and line ministries. At a minimum, the table below outlines basic data-sets needed to support better contingency planning:

³The UN General assembly Resolution 59/212 calls upon States, the United Nations and other relevant actors, as appropriate, to assist in addressing knowledge gaps in disaster management and risk reduction by indentifying ways of improving systems and networks for collection and analysis of information on disasters, vulnerability and risk to facilitate informed decision-making with a specific focus on data preparedness.

Datasets	Status	Mandatory data characteristics	Source
Population Statistics	Partially available (1998 census)	Total population by administrative levels (individuals and household). Age, gender and average family size.	Government
Administrative boundaries (geographic); levels 1 to 4	Partially available	Name and P-Code	Government
Populated places (geographic)	not available	Name, Size classification, population stats, type (village, etc), status if c	Government
Transportation network	Available	Roads (Classified by size), Railways, Airports/helipads, Seaports	Government
Hydrology (geographic)	available	Rivers (Classified by size), Water bodies	Government
Hypsography (geographic)	available	Elevation, Resolution	Government

Information Management improves the capacity of stakeholders for analysis and decision making through strengthened collection, processing, interpretation and dissemination of information at the intra and inter-cluster level, providing good foundation for decision-making on coordinated and effective response.

In an emergency, UNOCHA IM unit will work closely with the cluster leads on, information management activities to ensure that:

- Human resources and financial resources for IM in each cluster are made available and focal points are appointed.
- Common Operational Data Sets⁴ are available in all clusters and inventory of sources are made available.
- information management network are established and/or strengthened at national, provincial, and district level including government authorities
- an inventory of existing data sets (GIS) and baseline data for different sectors is carried out and shared with all stakeholders.

OCHA will ensure minimum set of predictable standardized information products to be produced in collaboration with clusters and authorities, available publically. The minimum set of products includes:

- Contact directories of humanitarian partners and IM focal points, central and local authorities,
- Templates for meeting schedule, agendas, meeting minutes, and ensure use of those
- Ensure the inventory of relevant documents, i.e. situation reports, assessment and evaluation reports, tools outlining humanitarian gaps, Common Humanitarian Action Plan, Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), UNOCHA Situation Reports, relevant maps, etc.

⁴ Common Operational Data sets includes both Spatial and attribute data, baseline information for various sectors, census data, etc. OCHA is preparing data repository based on the efforts made during the flood and will further work on data preparedness in collaboration with National Authorities and clusters.

- Prioritize humanitarian response through UC ranking systems and use of Single Reporting Format for reporting and monitoring of humanitarian response
- Ensure the use of Who does What Where (3W) database and production of derivative products like Maps, Profiles, Analysis of Gaps, etc.
- Ensure the inventory of relevant documents in place and make space available to host them online in common places (web site)
- Ensure FTS, and other information are widely shared and make easily accessible,
- Space for humanitarian community to access information, maintenance of common datasets, GIS data and analysis, management and dissemination of inter-cluster information, advocacy for data sharing from different sources (UN, I/NGOs, government, etc),
- Provision of onsite capacity building initiatives to improve the IM products and services.

14.Security

Security of UN humanitarian staff will be guided by the Security Risk Assessment (SRA), prepared by the Designated Official (DO) in consultation with Security Management Team (SMT), mapping out the security measures to be taken and arrangements to be followed by UN staff in different security situations. Within this framework, the UNDSS Chief Security Advisor (CSA), under the authority of the DO will ensure security to the UN system, and contain specific measures to take in an emergency that affects UN staff, assets and premises. The MOSS that has been developed for Pakistan includes security measures that allow for emergency humanitarian intervention as a result of the last floods and remains extant.

UN agencies should determine which programmes are critical. However, at all times, while maintaining continuation of operations, they must ensure the safety and security of personnel. In case the security of humanitarian actors is seriously affected, the CSA will organize an evacuation of non-essential personnel from the affected regions to the closest safe area. In this case, only the essential personnel will remain in operational areas in order to continue the humanitarian operations, however ensuring that humanitarian assistance can be provided with adequate security for all humanitarian actors involved.

UNDSS will offer technical assistance to the larger humanitarian community to the extent this is feasible. All related UN recommendations will be provided to NGOs through the NGO liaison or through the FSCO, informing the NGO community what the UN's intentions are. However, NGOs will decide on their preferred course of action. To this end, the UN radio communication system will be made available and programming facility will be offered by WFP and UNDSS.

Any new flooding or disasters will require UNDSS to do an SRA for that event and this will identify any particular security requirements that may be needed. UNDSS through its FSCO's in the regions will coordinate with the humanitarian agencies and government security services to ensure that all security related requirements are met and that the provision of humanitarian assistance is conducted in as seamless manner as possible. UNDSS needs to be consulted as early as possible in the planning cycle to ensure that any security concerns are highlighted early so that potential problems are dealt with before implementation.

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